

PREPARING TO STAND

Number 73 — August, 2013

“In this age, just prior to the second coming of Christ in the clouds of heaven, God calls for men who will prepare a people to stand in the great day of the Lord.” SW 3/21/1905

THE GREAT CONTROVERSY ‘IN A NUTSHELL’

by Jim Buller

- Lucifer gave up heaven to go his own selfish way. (Isa 14:12-15, Eze 28:12-19)
- Adam & Eve gave up paradise to go their own selfish way. (Gen 3:4-5, 23-24)
- The inevitable result of this separation from God, the source of life and love, has been a world filled with selfishness and death. (Gen 2:16-17, Rom 6:23)
- On our own, we cannot become unselfish and loving, so we need a Savior. (Rom 3:23, Jer 13:23)
- So because the human race was deceived, and because God loves us, Jesus died in our place. (John 3:16, 1 Cor 5:21, Rom 5:8)
- Only the Creator God can re-create us in His image. (Eze 36:26-27, John 15:4-5)
- However, for Him to be able to save us from selfishness and death, we must surrender our way to God, and allow His Holy Spirit to fill and direct our lives. (Rom 12:1-2, Gal 5:16-17, Eph 5:18, Rom 8:9)
- It's all a matter of worship / values: the root meaning of 'worship' is worth-ship —that which is worth-it. (Matt 6:21, 12:34, Prov 4:23)
- So it's your choice: unselfish love -or- selfishness and pride. (Josh 24:15)
- Is it worth-it to give up God and what He has to offer to go our own way —like a third of the angels and most humans have done? (Rev 12:4, 9, 1:20, 13:8)
- Or is it worth-it to give up our own way to receive God and what He has to offer? (Heb 11:6, 13-16, John 3:16)
- What will you choose? (Matt 6:24)

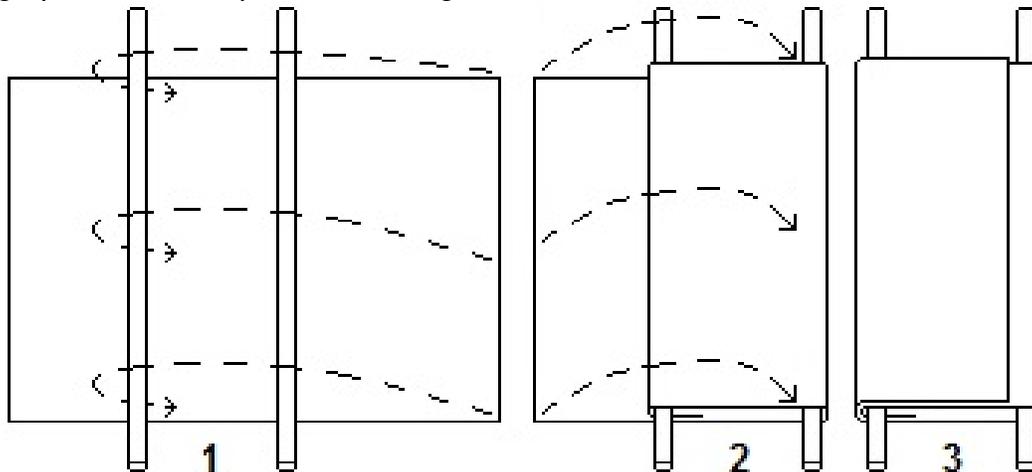
Education, page 190

The Bible is its own expositor. Scripture is to be compared with scripture. The student should learn to view the word as a whole, and to see the relation of its parts. He should gain a knowledge of its grand central theme, of God's original purpose for the world, of the rise of the great controversy, and of the work of redemption. He should understand the nature of the two principles that are contending for supremacy, and should learn to trace their working through the records of history and prophecy, to the great consummation. He should see how this controversy enters into every phase of human experience; how in every act of life he himself reveals the one or the other of the two antagonistic motives; and how, whether he will or not, he is even now deciding upon which side of the controversy he will be found.

BLANKET LORE, part 2

Stretcher

To make a stretcher with a blanket, spread the blanket out on the ground. Find the center-line of the blanket. Lay two poles parallel with this center-line spaced far enough apart for the sick or injured person to lay in between them —plus just a little extra. Center these poles about 10 to 12 in / 25 to 30 cm to one side of the center-line of the blanket. In other words, the center-line of the person's body would be 10 to 12 in / 25 to 30 cm to one side of the center-line of the blanket. Fold the longest side across the top of both poles, and tuck this edge under the last pole at least 6 in / 15 cm. Then fold the other side over on top of the stretcher. When arranged like this, the weight of the person being carried together with the texture of the blanket keep the stretcher from slipping apart while the person is being carried.



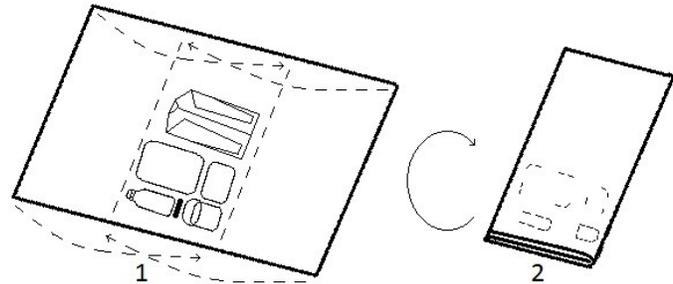
Horseshoe Pack

Lay a blanket out on some clean ground. Evenly space the other items to be carried along one of the long edges of the blanket. Roll the blanket up lengthwise together with these items. Tie the blanket roll in several places along its length. Then bring the two ends of the roll together in a big 'horseshoe' shaped loop, and tie the ends

together. Slip this loop over the head and one shoulder so it is worn across the body. The middle of the blanket should be at one shoulder, with the tied ends on the opposite side of the body at about the waist.

Bedroll Pack

Spread a blanket out on some clean ground. Fold two opposite edges of the blanket in so the folded blanket is about 24 to 30 in / 60 to 75 cm wide. Open the folds back up and place the items to be carried on the inside of the fold area. Place bulkier items evenly toward one end. Flat items like clothing, can be laid all along the fold area. Re-fold the blanket. All the items to be carried should be inside the folded area.

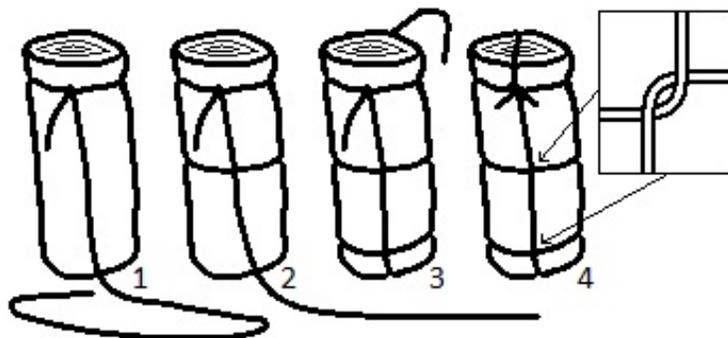


Lay the carrying strap across the end where the bulkier items are, and from this same end beginning rolling the blanket and its contents. Tie the bundle tightly in at least three places. The square knot works well to make these ties. The bedroll could also be tied with one longer length of cordage the same way as the 'Blanket Pack' is tied in next section. Connect or tie the ends of the carrying strap together on one side of the roll. Sling the bedroll over the head and one shoulder, so it is carried across the back. Adjust the length of the carrying strap as necessary. When the shoulder carrying the load gets tired, switch to the other shoulder. This bedroll pack works nicely in connection with a shoulder bag. The shoulder bag would contain small items, and the food and other things you might need throughout the day so the bedroll would not need to be unpacked until reaching camp for the night. Carry it on the opposite shoulder.



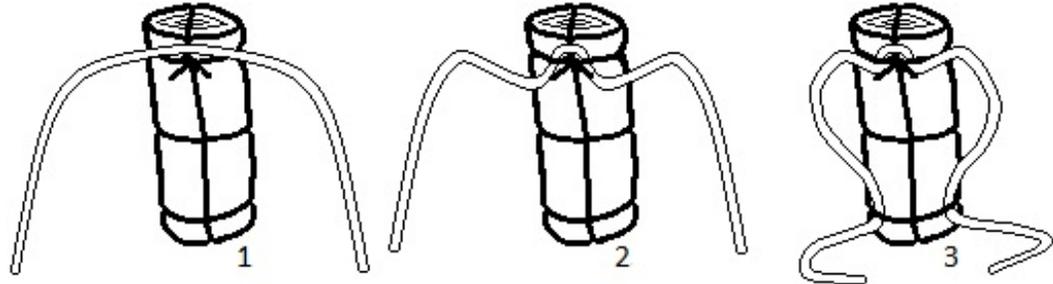
'Blanket Pack'

To start with, follow the same instructions as in the first paragraph of the directions for the Bedroll Pack, but make the width of the blanket before it is rolled up about 24 in / 60 cm wide, or possibly even a little less. Starting with the end containing the bulkier items, roll the blanket and its contents. Tie the roll with one long piece of cordage. Begin by tying the roll tightly around one end. A square knot works well for this tie. Then bring the longer end of the cordage down to the center of the roll. Hold it at this point with one hand, while tightly wrapping it around the roll with the other, then pass the cordage under itself where it was held at the center point to make a 'half-hitch' around the roll. Still holding the cordage tight, take it down to the other end of the roll, where again it is



wrapped tightly around the roll and passed under itself making another half-hitch the same as was done at the center. Now, continue wrapping the cordage down over the end of the roll, back up the opposite side, and around the top of the roll back to the place where it was first tied. Finally, tie the two ends of the cordage tightly together with another square knot.

Lay the blanket roll so that the point where the cordage was tied with the knots is 'up.'



A length of 'seat belting' can work for the carrying strap. (1) Find the center of the carrying strap, and place it on the section of cordage just 'above' the knots in the cordage that tie up the roll. (2) Pass both ends of the strap under the cordage that goes around the blanket roll at the knots, one end of the strap on each side of the knots. (3) Next, tuck each of the two sides of the strap under the 'lower' section of cordage going around the roll, one on each side of the roll. On each side, leave about 2 ft / 60 cm of strap loose between the upper and lower sections of cordage going around the roll.

To wear the pack, slip your arms in between the straps and the roll, one on each side, with the roll on your back. Adjust the length of straps to fit by tightening or loosening them where they go under the lower section of cordage going around the roll. When the straps are a comfortable length around the shoulders, tie the ends of the strap together in front of you to make a 'waist belt.'